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ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES,

CONCLUDED.

What would be said in England if some sensitive patriot to prevent an "union of the purse and the sword," should propose to keep the money of the United Kingdom in the treasury of Belgium, Hanover, or Holland? Those nations are scarcely more independent of the British Government and nation than our banks are of the Government and people of the United States; nor are they, on some occasion, more hostile than a portion of the banks. Is it possible that a Government which puts its means so completely beyond its own control, can, on all occasions, perform its engagements, keep its faith, or protect the people by whom it is established, and whose money supports it? It has heretofore been deemed enough that the legislative power can, at will, diminish the amount of money to be collected, and prescribe the regulations under which it shall be kept. It has not been considered necessary to establish an independent branch of the Government for that purpose, and least of all to introduce foreign powers totally irresponsible to the people, often too strong for the Government, and always devoted to making money out of all circumstances and vicissitudes. To make keepers of the public money out of such materials, is in character with those kingly notions which would give to our State bank a monarch corporation for a master, upon the plea that people cannot control them.

It is objected that this is a measure of hostility to the banks. The Government is not to be a hoarder of money. What it collects it soon expends; and it has seldom occurred in our history that it has had on hand, at the same time, more than six or eight millions of dollars. It ought not to continue any system of revenue which will enable it to hold a regular surplus exceeding five millions. This is not more than a large bank finds it necessary to retain to carry on safe business. The late Bank of the United States frequently had from ten to fifteen millions. For years to come, it is probable that the whole amount of money in the Treasury will not average three millions, and will scarcely be equal to one week's recent importation of specie. It is idle to suppose that this can materially affect the operations of the banks.

The only mode in which their operations will be effected is, that they will no longer have the privilege of lending out money which is not their own. Is the withdrawal from them of this privilege necessarily an act of hostility? A farmer has been in the habit of depositing his money in a bank, but as he could not get it to pay his hired hands when he wanted it, the bank having stopped payment, he concluded that it was more safe and more just to his creditors, to keep it himself. Was there any hostility to the bank in that? It is just so with the Government. The banks had lent out the public money, and could not collect it. With millions nominally in the Treasury, the Treasury Department could scarcely pay a dollar in the legal currency of the country. It does not desire to be again placed in such a situation. It does not wish to be dependant on those whom its experience has taught it are not always to be depended upon.

The Government only desires to manage its own busines in its own way; to let the banks alone, and to be let alone by them; to use them when the public interest and safety required it, but not to be compelled to use them to the public detriment. Is it just to charge every citizen with hostility to the banks who does not keep this money in them? The idea is absurd, but not more so than that a Treasury independent of the banks is in hostility to them

It is objected that it is a measure of hostility to a sound currency. The reverse of this proposition is true. It will prevent inflation of our paper currency, which arises from the use of the public money, and, in that degree, tend to prevent fluctuations, and suspensions of specie payments. By exhibiting an inflexible determination on the part of the Governmet to recognize nothing as money but specie, or its equivalent, it will inspire the banks with a salutary caution, not by the excess of their issue to endanger that standard,—In fine, it will leave the banks to be sustained by their own capital and prudence, without tempting them with the uncertain and dangerous aid of a fluctuating public deposite.

It is objected that this measure is hostile to the rights of property, and essentially levelling in its character. The reverse of this is true. The money of the Government is the property of the people. The object of an Independent Treasury is *to preserve the property for the use of the true owners*, instead of handing it over to those to whom it does not belong, to be lent out for their emolument. Its tendency is to protect individual property also. Nothing is more distructive to the rights of property than fluctuations in the standard by which its value is measured. The tendency of this measure is, to prevent those fluctuations, by preventing, in some degree, the expansions and contraction produced by the over issues of banks, and thus give stability to property.

It is alleged that this measure is part of a scheme to force on the country a currency purely metallic. This is unfounded. A specie currency for the ordinary daily transaction of life, and such a specie basis for paper as will always ensure its convertability into specie, when required by the holders, is what is contended for; and such is the only tendency and real design of the measure proposed, so far as the banks are concerned. A purely metallic currency is no part of the Independent Treasury plan, as proposed by the Admininistration, and supported by its friends. In fine, with the exception of a very small number, who are in favor of depositing the public money specially in banks, the question at issue between us, and those who favor a deposite in the banks, may be stated thus: THEY *wish to have the public money deposited in banks, not to be kept by them but to be lent out for private use* WE *are opposed to lending out the public money for private uses; and, effectually to prevent it, are in favor of having it kept by public officers, under heavy bonds and securities not to use it, or suffer it to be used for any private purpose whatsoever*, and to pay it out only in pursuance of appropriations made by law, as prescribed in the Constitution.

We do not think that to furnish the banks with money to lend or to accommodate the customers of banks with the use of the public money or property, is one of the purposes for which the power to lay duties and taxes was delegated to the Congress of the United States.

On the contrary, we look upon the employment of it, knowingly and deliberately for such a purpose, or where such is known to be the natural and necessary result, as an abuse of the most aggravated character. It is taking one man's property and delivering it over to another, under false pretences, and may justly be denounced, (not as a levelling operation, but) as an exercise of arbitrary power, wresting money and property from those to whom it belongs, for the use of those to whom it does not belong. We oppose this practice, as one of injustice. We are in favor of collecting only as much money from the people as may be necessary for public purposes, leaving the rest to be used by those to whom it belongs. We are not the enemies of the banks, but we are not so much their friends as to take money out of the pockets of our constituents, and deposite it with them to swell their active capital, and increase their profits. Let them be content, as every honest man ought to be, with using that which properly belongs to them.

We look upon the withdrawal of the public deposites from the banks, as a measure beneficial to the banks themselves, and calculated to promote stability in the business and currency of the country. So long as the public moneys are made the basis of bank issues, they will necessarily produce fluctuations in credit and currency. As the deposite accumulates, bank loans and bank notes increase in number and amount; as the deposite diminishes, bank accommodations are curtailed, and the circulation is retrenched. No reflecting man can doubt that the immense surplus in the Treasury two yearst ago, being all lent out by the banks, was one cause of overtrading and speculation which ended in a general suspenstion of specie payments. Ought the banks to desire the continuance of a temptation which experience has shown they have not the firmness to resist? Ought the people to permit a return to, or a continuance of, a system which not only takes from them a portion of their property for the use of the banks and their customers, but tends to render the rest unstable and insecure, by unsettling the standard of value, banishing the coin of the country from circulation, and deluging the land with an irredeemable, and, to a great extent, a fraudulent paper currency?. To avoid these evils, we must remove their causes. One of the most potent is the use of public money for private purposes. By putting a stop to that mischief, and administering the Treasury Department wholly independent of the banks, the people of the United States, will have done much, through their Government, to fill the country with the precious metals, to secure a constitutional currency, to keep the public faith, to preserve the public morals, to give confidence to credit, and stability to trade, and, above all, to preserver the rights of the States and the liberties of the American people.

The subject of abolition has assumed a character so formidable in its appearance, and so destructive in its tendencies, as to call for a brief exposition of our views.

The existing relation of master and slave between the two races inhabiting the Southern portion of the Union, existed when the Constitution was formed, and is recognized in the apportionment of members in the House of Representatives, as well as in the imposition of direct taxes and the clause guaranteeing the delivery up of persons held to service or labor in one State and escaping into another.

It is manifest that the power over this subject is one of those not delegated to the General Government, and, of course, is one of the reserved powers: as such, it is under the entire control of the respective States, within whose limits the institution may exist, and with which neither this Government, nor that of the other States, nor their citizens, have any more right to interfere, directly, or indirectly than with the existenee of slavery in Cuba, or any other foreign country.

From this it follows that any such interference on the part of this Government, would be without authority, and a manifest breach of the Constitution. It would, in truth, be more than a simple breach of that instrument; it would be destructive of the primory object for which the Government was instituted, which was to preserve and protect more effectually the domestic peace and tranquility of the States, and their citizens.

It also follows, that such interference on the part of other States or their citizens, would be in violation of the national compact, which they mutually pledged themselves to each other to preserve inviolate on entering into the Union.

It also follows, that the States, separately and individually, where slavery exists, are alone responsible for it, either for good or evil; and the impression that any other State or its citizens are responsible, in any way for its existence, originates in the gross and mischievous Federal conception, that ours is a great national consolidated Government, where the whole is responsible for the parts, just as the States are for counties, instead of a Federal Replublic, composed of sovereign and independent States, united together for their mutual advantage, tranquility, and security.

Such, and so formidable, are the barriers against an interference with this dangerous subject within the limits of the States. Nor will those against an interference by the General Government, in any manner, in this District, be found less formidable, when duly considered.

We hold, in the first place, that to attempt to abolish slavery in this District, as an intermediate step to abolish it in the States themselves, by this Government, or the non-slaveholding States, or their citizens, would be as clearly and manifestly liable to all the objections, in their full force, to which a direct attempt to abolish it in the States themselves would be. It is the motive and object intended, and not the means that determine the character of the act. There is no code of morals which justifies the doing of that indirectly which is forbidden to be done directly. If it be unlawful to burn our neighbor's house, it would be equally unlawful to fire another, or even our own, with the intention of burning his. If there be a difference, the latter, by adding craft to guilt, is of a deeper dye.

We also hold that, whatever may be the individual opinion of public men as to the character of the domestic institutions of the slaveholding States, they have no right, when acting in public stations under the Federal Government, by any of their acts to discriminate between their institutions and those of the other States. It must be borne in mind that ours is a Federal Republic, as has been already stated formed by sovereign and independent States, for their mutual security and happiness; and that they instituted this Government, and clothed it with powers to carry into effect these important objects. Such being the character and object of our system, it is clear that this Government can have no right whatever to give a preference to the institutions of one portion of the Union over those of another, or to use its power to abolish one or establish the other; and to do so, be the pretext what it may, would be directy subversive of the object for which it was established, by destroying that which it was intended to protect. Instead of preserving peace and tranquility, it would become an instrument, in the hands of the stronger portion of the Union, for assailing the institutions of the weaker, and engendering thereby the bitterest feelings of hostility, which, in the end, would destroy the Union itself.

Resting on these broad and incontrovertible principles we hold it to be clear, beyond dispute, that Congress has no right to abolish slavery in this District, with a view of abolishing it in the States, or to exercise any of its powers with that intention. Nor do we deem it material, in coming to this conclusion, to inquire what is the extent of its powers over this District; be they what they may, they are all conferred for special purposes, to be exercised, like all such powers, in subordination to the known objects for which they are granted. To pervert them to any other purpose inconsistent with the object of the grant, would be a violation of the Constitution, not the less dangerous because not expressly forbidden.

Thus regarding the powers of the Government, it is sufficient to sustain the conclusion at which we have arrived—that the Government has no right to abolish or interfere with slavery in the States or to use its powers to give a preference to the peculiar institutions of one portion of the Union over those of another; this admitted, and the conclusion follows as a matter of course. It is on this broad and deep foundation that we bottom the course which we think ought to be pursued by the Government on this agitating and dangerous question. Here, and here only, can a stand be made to arrest its progress, give peace and quiet to the country, and permanency to the Union. If this be surrendered, on no other ground can a stand be made; and we call on all who love the country, and value peace, harmony, and union, to take their stand on it, regardless of all minor differences.

In addition to what we have said, we would remind our countrymen of the plighted faith of this Government to the States of Virginia and Maryland of the sacred rights of property possessed by the inhabitants of this District, when they wore surrendered by these States to the protection of Congress. We would also ask an attentive consideration to that state of anarchy and confusion which must exist at the seat of the General Government, when this District shall become the receptacle of the fugitive slaves from all the neighboring States. Some of us have witnessed, and others have heard, with deep regret, the deteriorated condition of the slaves produced by this disturbing question; and in the name of the Union, we ask our fellow-citizens to forbear its further agitation.

Thus, fellow-citizens, we have laid before you a full and frank avowal of our political opinions and principles. It is for you to vindicate and maintain them. We will not say they are free from error; but our honest conviction is, that on their maintenance depend the peace, harmony, and prosperity of the people, and the perpetuity of our glorious Confederacy.

REUEL WILLIAMS, of Maine.
GARRETT D. WALL, of New Jersey,
WILLIAM ALLEN, of Ohio,
WILLIAM S. FULTON, of Arkansas,
Committee in behalf of Republican Senators.
FRANCIS THOMAS, of Maryland,
J. W. JONES, of Virginia,
ISAAC TOUCEY, of Connecticut,
J. J. McKAY, of North Carolina,
W. W. POTTER, of Pennsylvania,
J. P. RICHARDSON, of S. Carolina,
AMASA J. PARKER, of New York,
ISAAC E. CRARY, of Michigan,
ARCHIBALD YELL, of Arkansas,
Committee in behalf of Republican Representatives.

The London papers are filled with accounts of the coronation of the Queen, which took place on the 28th of June, and appears to have been a most gorgeous ceremony.

The coronation of the young Queen Victoria took place on the day appointed, (the 28th ult.,) with the utmost conceivable magnificence, gorgeous pageantry, and loyal enthsiasm. We are indebted to the N. Y. Whig, for the London Times, of 26th, containing a full account of the pageant, occupying *thirty-four columns* of that paper. Of course, if our taste or that of our readers ran in that direction, its length would altogether exclude it from our columns. Suffice it to say, that it was brilliant beyond precedent; that it was witnessed by between 300,000 and 400,000 persons; and that no accident occured to dash the general and pervading festivity.

The mere ceremony of the coronation, (says the New Era) in its several stages, such as the investing with the mantle, the offering of the sword and the spurs, the ring, the sceptres, the crowning, the anointing, the inthronization, the offerings, the arrangement of the regalia and "all that sort of thing," we shall leave to the federal prints which, naturally enough, take peculiar interest in them. We have only to remark that the affair passed off with great spirit and harmony, and was altogether the most splendid coronation recorded in English history. The chivalry of all Europe seems to have been called forth on this occasion and the foreign embassies vied with each other in displaying their most gorgeous parapheralian that money could procure. We shall hereafter give some further particulars of this grand scheme, with such reflections as it naturally suggests to a plain republican mind.

London, and indeed all England, was entirely absorbed with the festivities which the occasion called forth and the papers are so completely filled with descriptions, that we can find scarcely any other kind of news, either domestic or foreign. We trust that the reign of young Queen Victoria, who has been educated in a more liberal school than any other British sovereign, will prove a blessing to her immense empire, and favor the progress of those equal rights, without which it must be a reign of injustice to an incomparably great majority of her subjects.

GEN. JACKSON, in a letter declining an invitation to a celebration of the 4th at Stark County, Ohio, says:—

"I offer you, gentlemen, my sincere congratulations, that among the difficulties and embarrassments of the present times, there are none that ought to lessen the faith of the Democracy in the justice and success of their principles—none on the contrary but what ought to inspire the hope that a steady adherence to those principles will soon disarm all the influences which experience has proved to be hostile to the genius of our free institutions."

ANIMADVERSION OF THE LONDON TIMES ON THE *BANK WAR* AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

We find a disinterested journal—[says the Globe]—the most distinguished of any in the world for the intellectual power with which it is conducted, and for its influence over the wealthy classes in Great Britain and on the continent, with whom it maintains an unrivalled circulation—when we find such a journal, from a full and unbiassed consideration of all the circumstances of the controversy waged against the Government of the people by the banks, expressing such opinions as characterize the following article, it may be well believed that the period of Bank imposture is coming to a close. The London Times, every body knows, is a print as hostile to agrarian, levelling principles as any on the globe. It has never favored the Republican principles of Government maintained by Mr. Jefferson, by Gen. Jackson, and the present Executive of this country; but it will be seen from the article we quote upon the money market, that this high-toned paper abjures with a proper indignation the monstrous principle that banks and rag money, and the influence of a spurious credit system, are to usurp the sovereignty of the people and give law to the Government. In England, where *landed property* bears sway, these bankers and brokers are held in subordination to the *real property holders* of the kingdom, through the Government. And is it not monstrous that in this country, where the people are sovereign, that they, the holders of the soil—the productive classes—their wealth, and their Government, should be absolutely sacrificed to a ficticious credit, ficticious capital, and ficticious currency?

☞"The arroganee and impudence with which the war of the banks against the Government of the United States is carried on, (the assault, as their true patriots term it, of rags and "shin-plasters,") should occupy the attention of the whole civilized world, as an event in the domestic history of that country in which all others have an interest, and in which, so far as words can do it, that Government should be encouraged to persevere in the honest and wise course it has hitherto taken. It is lamentable to think that even in this country there are to be found what are called "organs" of public opinion, so ignorant or so depraved as to lend their aid to this iniquitous contest, by adopting the arguments of the "rag-men" in America, and perverting or misrepresenting the grounds upon which this great question is raised between the parties. There exists, therefore, the greater necessity for keeping the subject constantly before the public of this country until it is finally disposed of.

To men acquainted with the principles by which currency is regulated, it would be enough to know that the 700 banks by which the United States are infested had doubled or trebled their issues in the course of two years, to enable them to anticipate all that has followed.—They promoted, of course, the wildest speculations in lands, goods, stocks, and every other commodity that paper could purchase; as the crisis came on, the most grinding usury was gradually substituted for the accommodation, within legal limits, with which they commenced, and in the attempt to sustain this high-pressure action the whole exploded, and the banks and the merchants all fell together. It is no exaggeration to say of the fiscal condition of the American Union that it presented not one, but a multitude of projects, which, had they occurred alone, and not in the midst of a community universally infected, would have eclipsed the fame of Law's Mississippi and of our own South Sea scheme.

All that the Government did after this practical illustration of the rottenness and danger of the American system of banking, being the 3d instance of the kind which had occurred within a quarter of a century, was to declare that they would withdraw their confidence in conducting the business of the country from all banks whatever, and carry it on without any such intervention—a policy so obvious, that any attack upon it would seem to be impossible to those who do not know the insolence and perseverance of the adherents of this rotten system, and the deep root that it has unfortunately taken in the country.

Mr. Nicholas Biddle, the president of the United States Bank while it held a charter from the Government, and now the president of a Bank bearing the same name, but working under a charter obtained from the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, is the leader and rallying point of the whole banking interest in their attacks upon the Government. Though a man of ability, he has committed some very glaring errors, so much so, that it was said by one of his personal friends, that though Gen. Jackson, in opposing the recharter of the United States Bank, had entitled himself to the gratitude of the country, it was to the indiscretion of Mr. Biddle that it was indebted for the completion of the work. "Had the Bank confined itself," says Mr. Buchanan in his memorable speech in the Senate, "after it accepted the charter from Pennsylvania, to its mere banking and financial operations—had it exerted its power to regulate the domestic exchanges of the country, and, above all, had it taken the lead in the resumption of specie payments, a new book,

pœnix-like, might have arisen from the ashes of the old. That danger, from present appearances, has now passed away. The open defiance of Congress by the Bank, the laws of the country over and over again violated, its repeated attempts to interfere in the party politics of the day—all have taught the people the danger of such a vast moneyed corporation.—Mr. Biddle has finished the work which General Jackson only commenced." What Biddle now aims at is, either to force the Government to recharter him again as a National Bank or to acquire such an escendancy in the banking affairs of the country as will give him, virtually, the same degree of power and influence. We think, and have repeatedly said so, that by this attempt he is placing himself and his bank, which is more than half an English bank, in jeopardy, and great indeed will be the fall, should he one day topple down from his present apparent elevation.

The more immediate object, however, in now bringing Mr. Biddle thus prominently forward, is to fix attention to the attacks which he and his confederate banks are making upon the Government, and to obtain respect and sympathy for the latter. Perhaps the best point to be stated on that side is, that the policy adopted is so just and clear, that even victory can do no more than a temporary good to its antagonists, that it will give them only a little more time and a rope wherewith to hang themselves. In the end, therefore, success must be certain for the just and upright cause. In the mean time the country, while such a rotten paper system exists, will be placed in commercial quarantine by the whole of Europe, which though it may inflict partial evils here, will act with tenfold force against the delinquents.

The object of the Opposition party in Congress, pushed on by Biddle and his banks, is now to force the Government to a bankruptcy, by opposing all attempts to raise those funds, of which they would have an ample supply but for the stoppage of the banks. All that they now require is a floating debt, with power to reissue, of Treasury bills to the amount of $10,000,000, about £2,000,000 only, until they can get in what is due to them by the return of the banks to honesty and fair dealing. This debt, which is jointly due from the banks, the separate States, and the merchants, amounting to more than $40,000,000, or four times the sum required to be temporarily raised in Treasury bills; but such is the power of the banks in Congress, that a contest upon this point has been carried on for several weeks, by all sorts of trickery and ungenerous expedients, such as speaking against time, and proposing amendments which have no relation to the main question, in the hope of bringing the Government to a stand, and making it absolutely bankrupt.

These facts, which are selected from a multitude of the same kind, may suffice for the present. Fortunately, there is a common-sense view of every subject, which will ultimately overcome men, and measures too, when they deviate from it. We may leave, therefore, the American Government and people to its operation, and wait the issue quietly.

From the Eastern Argust.

A FEW WORDS TO THE OLD DEMOCRACY OF MAINE.

In five weeks from this day, the most important political contest which has taken place in this State since the separation, is to be decided. The period is, indeed, close at hand, and the inquiry very naturally suggests itself, ARE YOU READY FOR THE TRIAL? Have you duly considered the immense stake at issue—the indispensable duty which every democrat owes his principles, of working early and late, in season and out of season, to secure their ascendancy? If you have not, there is now no time to be lost—but a few days intervene between the present time and the election, and they should be industriously improved.

Your enemies are at work with unequalled assiduity—no expedient will be neglected by them which promises the most trifling advantage—there are no limits to their exertions, no bounds to their misrepresentations—they have money to buy those who can be bought, to intimidate the poor, and to swerve the doubtful—they have cunning heads to devise their schemes and corrupt instruments to put them in operation—they have hundreds of emissaries abroad, who make politics a business, and have given up all other employment; who are paid with BOSTON MONEY, and with promises of political preferment, for devoting their whole time to attempts to deceive the people by the most arrant falsehoods which ever polluted human lips—nothing is too false for them to say. This is but a faint sample of what your old enemies, the federalists, are doing now, and have been doing for months. And now, in view of these facts, allow us to press home upon your consideration, the important question, WHAT HAVE YOU DONE TO COUNTERACT THEIR EFFORTS? You have a good cause,—one which deserves to triumph,—are you trusting solely to that? A good feeling is abroad, the democratic party is enthusiastic and united—are you relying in fancied security upon that feeling, without an effort to turn it to account so that it shall bring out ALL your strength? If so, you are *deceiving yourself!* These things are good as far as they go, (and they go a great way,) but they are far from being all-sufficient. Undisciplined numbers can scarcely be said to add strength to an army. You have the power in your hands to beat the enemy by thousands—but, (let us not deceive ourselves,) you cannot do it, without CONCERTED ACTION. The enemy are, at this moment, in advance of you in this respect—they have nearly completed, under the especial direction of the office-holders whose official existance is involved in the result, the most perfect system of political organization ever known in this State—they have gone *too far for a republican country*—to the disgusting extent of treating intelligent men as if they were cattle, to be marked and numbered, and their good and bad qualities noted down as in the pedigree of a race horse. You must meet these extraordinary efforts with ACTION—ACTION—ACTION! That is all you want.—It will not do for you to fold your arms now, on the very eve of the most important election which has occurred for years, and which you are called on by every consideration of patriotism to carry against the opponents of popular liberty and equal rights. No real democrat is so high, nor so humble, that he has not a sacred duty to perform in this momentous crisis. We must all without an exception, GO DILIGENTLY TO WORK, merging every thing in an earnest desire to procure a splendid and merited triumph for the good old democratic principles of JEFFERSON and JACKSON. Those are the principles which are at stake—time has not changed the issue since the contest which resulted in the elevation of JEFFERSON—the two great parties are the same, the name of one only has been changed. Democrats of Maine, the eyes of the whole country are upon you!—results whose importance cannot be overrated, hang upon the issue of this great struggle. You have the power in your hands, and we will not for a moment place so low an estimate upon your patriotism as to believe that you will, at a time like the present, neglect the measures necessary to the full and rightful exercise of that power. Remember that "ETERNAL VIGLANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY"—buckle on your armour *now*, fight the battle manfully, and you will win a victory productive of the happiest results to you, and to the democracy of the whole Union. Let your watchword be ACTION, and all will be well.

From the Saco Democrat.

REPUBLICANS AWAKE!!

You will soon be called upon again to exercise the right of self-government. The work of regeneration commenced by you in March and April last, is yet to be completed. The privilege which you are called upon to exercise, is a privilege always dear to the hearts of freemen.—Ours is the only country where man can feel that he is equal to his fellow men. From the want of concert of action and union among yourselves your candidate for Governor last year was defeated by a majority of a few votes, and a haughty vindictive aristocracy, a combination of 'money changers, bankrupts, and drones,' wrested the government from your hands.

The success of your opponents is at all times exactly in proportion to the success of their falsehoods, the impression they make, and panic they can produce. They live and flourish only on the distresses of the country, either real or imaginary, and they dwindle into contempt and scorn with its prosperity. Their staple productions are falsehood and panic, and a large stock must go into the market this year at a high rate, or they became as bankrupt in politics as they are now in reputation and character. These harpies live on the earnings of others, and flourish most when their country is most in distress. They have always been lions in peace and lambs in war. They hold feasts and shout long and loud at any temporary or trifling success of their party, and bluster most and fight best when their opponents are supposed to be chained.

Awake, Citizens! and do your duty. What sober, reflecting man could be present at one of their feasts, and drunkeries, such as were common last year and witness their revellings, shoutings and boastings,—their train of bullies, lawyers and vagrents parading through the streets—their illuminations and their committees of bankrupts and swaggerers sent off to represent them at another drunkery to be holden in a distant State, and not be disgusted with such a party, nor blush for the honor of Maine?

Who can witness their recent war notes and boasting about defending our North Eastern boundary, and forget how they supplied the enemy that hovered on our coast in the time of the late war, with provisions; how gallantly their poor human nature defended the State when that enemy took possession of Castine, and all the country east of the Penobscot river;—how they accepted office,—collectors, deputies, and surveyors, under the British, and how the whole party located within the territory alluded to, almost unanimously took the oath of allegiance to his majesty George the 3d.

Who that remembers all this can forget that the present tory-whig patriots and their friends under the name of federalist, painted the most base and disgraceful caricatures, of our troops and their officers during the same war, stuck them up in barber's shops, and encouraged and patronized those that were engaged in it—did all in their power to embarrass and injure the government—held a jubilee and shouted victory and triumph for the allied despots, united to entail despotism upon the world, forever? Ah!—such are the patriots and heroes—which we are told that under Gov. Kent will march to Madawaska, and take immediate possession of all down east!

Awake Republicans!!—The demagogues that assail you are desparate in their purposes. Office and money is their sole object.—they regard neither the means of obtaining it, nor from whence it is obtained—office, office, is their aim, and end, and they hesitate not to repeat assertions of falsehood a thousand times put forth, and a thousand times refuted. The democracy of Maine acknowledges no masters, no privileged orders of men. They are inspired by no mercenary expectations, no grovelling aspirations. The greatest *good of the whole* is all that they seek in victory, and have nothing to lose by defeat.—They feel that themselves and their country is assailed by a band of political desperadoes unworthy the name and character they assume, and every generous man will love his country and cause the better, for the malignity with which it is assailed, the trials it is called upon to endure, and dangers that suround it. Perpetual vigilance was the condition on which the Almighty granted liberty to man—and our opponents who have so often shown themselves ready to destroy that mighty governmental fabric reared by the trials of our fathers and cemented with their blood, cannot be worthy of our trust and confidence.

Awake, Republicans!!—The prospect before you is cheering; a brighter day is bursting upon us—in all parts of the South and West the harvest is so great that laborers can hardly be found sufficient to secure it. Speculators in bread stuffs have been driven from the shambles.—The banks have been compelled to resume. The rag borrowers defeated—panic itself has fled, and, under the blessings of heaven, our country is entering upon a prosperity unparalleled in her past history to wealth and greatness.

Citizens and friends Awake!!—Let no one be deterred from the performance of his duty by the malignant sneers, taunts, or pretended scorn of our opponents. Our line is along the path of rectitude. It was the scribes and pharisees that did not believe, and a better then us has before been assailed by a junto no better than they that assail us now. The time has come when every man must place himself in the ranks in which he means to combat. A voice from the tomb of the murdered Cilley, urges you onward. Let your votes proclaim to the justifiers of his murder, the federal lawyers, fops, and gentry, that now infest the high places in your State, in language plainer than it was written on the walls of Belshazzer—'*thou hast been weighed in a ballance and found wanting.*'

SPIRIT OF '76.

TORY-WHIG OPINIONS OF JEFFERSON.

In their attempts to conceal the true character of modern Toy whiggery, its wise leaders are in the habit of claiming constant affinity with JEFFERSON, MADISON, and the prominent democrats of other days. This is done, to save the party from the odium of Federalism, which is known to be exceedingly unpopular with the mass of the people. It is done, too, in order to sustain the false position that the present whig party stands upon the old democratic ground. The more *honest* portion of the party, however, repudiate such fallacious ideas as dangerous in the extreme. They contend, and with an apparent show of reason and candor, that the Federal party has remained true to itself and its first principles as avowed and maintained by the Ames's the Hamilton's and the Jay's of the Federal school of politics, unchanged, only in *name*, which for the sake of policy, has been altered to that of Whig, to conciliate the few who have been drawn into it from the democratic ranks, and to conceal its true character from the people generally. These *honest* federalists who have no disposition to conceal their true motives, entertain the same hostility to democratic principles which they ever did. They cherish the same hatred of Jefferson and his coadjutors, which they cherished 'in the times that tried men's soul.' Occasionally these ancient prejudices will be revived in their full force and with all their former bitterness, either upon the success and supposed ascendancy of the party, or to check the loud mouthed professions of democracy, or the *pretended* abuse of Federalism, in which some demagogues of the party with more zeal than knowledge, are apt to indulge. The last cause, induced the editor of the *New York Commercial Advertiser*, the leading Tory Whig paper in the city of New York to administer the following pointed rebuke to some young Tory Whigs who introduced in one of their resolutions, a commendatory allusion to Mr. Jefferson. It exposes what sort of an opinion is entertained of the Apostle of Democracy by the Tory Whig leaders:

'The reading would be, *To Mr. Jefferson's exertions do we own the reign of Jackson and Van Buren.*' He it was who, like Absalom, corrupted the people. He it was who sowed the wind which has brought the whirlwind. He it was who scattered in broad-cast the seeds of infidelity which have taken such deep root. He it was who commenced the attack upon the judiciary by continuing which Jackson was only treading in his footsteps. He it was who stimulated the hostility of old National Bank, which resulted in its overthrow in 1811 and a consequent derangement of the currency exactly similar to that we are yet experiencing. He it was who dismantled the navy, sold the ships, and substituted therefor a miserable spawn of gun boats, which become the sport of the nation. He it was who beggared the nation by embargoes and non-intercourse laws.—He it was who caused our whole mercantile navy to lie rotting at the wharves for years while the grass was growing in our deserted streets.—He it was who slandered Washington and Hamilton to the most of his powers. He it was who, but we forbear. Whenever the young men prepare an address to the people we hope they will submit it to a committee of older and wiser men; men who have learned something by reading, and who know something by experience.'

Jeffersonian Democrats of Maine!—In the Portland Advertiser (alias Old Portland Gazette) of a week or two since, there appeared an appeal to the Jeffersonian Democrats, urging them to come out from the ranks of the democracy, and unite with the Tory Whigs in the support of that uniform federalist, Edward Kent,—What say ye now? Are you willing to follow in the leading strings of a party, whose leaders execrate and traduce the name and fame of the man whose name and fame are closely identified with the upbuilding of the glorious principles of American Democracy?

Jeffersonian Democrats!—Ye who have been seduced into the shambles of Federalism, and are now wandering in the crooked paths of Tory Whiggery! Are you willing to endorse the atrocious calumnies, foul slanders and bitter resentments of the New York Tory Whig organ, uttered against the pure-minded and illustrious *Apostle of Democracy*, under whose tutelage you were instructed in the sublime principles of the democratic faith? We call upon you to consider well with whom you find yourselves associated—with the calumniators of JEFFERSON—with the open slanderers of his reputation. We call upon you to *come out* from amongst the worshippers of Federalism and join the standard of Democracy—to give your support to JOHN FAIRFIELD, a firm, consistent and unwavering Democrat, in opposition to Edward Kent, an avowed Federalist and the candidate of the *revived federal party*.

Saco Democrat.

From the Saco Democrat.

MR FAIRFIELD AND THE RIGHT OF PETITION.

The tory whig papers, in their endeavors to keep the great question at issue between the two parties at the coming election as much out of sight as possible, strive to create new issues upon other subjects by misrepresenting the acts and motives of Mr Fairfield, upon comparatively unimportant matters. In this spirit, and to this end every federal paper in the State is uniring in its efforts to cast odium upon Mr Fairfield for his vote upon Mr Patton's resolution relative to the disposition of certain memorials, by the House of Representatives, touching the question of slavery. It is contended by the tory whig papers that this resolution completely abrogated the inestimable Right of Petition, and consequently, that Mr Fairfield, by his vote in its favor, indicated his opposition to the exercise of this natural and inherent Right of every citizen—a Right, acknowledged and respected under almost all forms of government, and which should be held sacred as one claiming to be administered for the benefit of the whole people.

These attempts to create an undue prejudice against Mr Fairfield, are, we doubt not intended to secure the votes of a certain class of our citizens, who entertain somewhat peculiar notions upon the delicate question of slavery, for it is utterly impossible that any person acquainted with the circumstances which compelled the House to adopt this resolution, would place any confidence in the assertions and statements which have been so frequently reiterated, as a prominent objection to Mr F. Now, we are free to confess, that with the opinions of this class, we entertain no sympathetic feeling—but we are not willing, nevertheless, that they should cherish any wrong notions with regard to the course of Mr Fairfield upon this subject; we are willing that they should know the TRUTH of the matter, and knowing this, they may govern themseves accordingly.

In the first place, the resolution introduced by Mr Patton, and adopted by the House DOES NOT *deny* the Right of Petition, as has been over and over again asserted by the tory whig papers. Under that resolution, THE PETITIONS ARE RECEIVED and laid upon the table without debate or reference. They are always at the command of any member who may choose to read them—subject to be called up before the House, *at any time*, the House may agree to consider them.

Such, in brief, is the substance of this famous resolution, upon which so much stress has been laid, and, in voting for which a portion of the people of Maine, are confidently called upon to exert their influence against Mr Fairfield.

We will not now discuss the necessity which was forced upon the House to adopt this resolution or one of a similar character, for we might become involved in a discussion as profitless as that would have been with the resolution itself prematurely cut off. There may exist doubts with many as to the *expediency* of adopting it. For ourselves, we entertain no such doubts—regard the resolution as fully warranted and justified by circumstances of a peculiar kind.—We would dismiss this part of the subject, with a question which we would press upon the consideration of every candid mind, could the *Union of the States* have been preserved, without the passage of such a resolution as Mr Patton's, or one of a similar character? Let the tremendous excitement which took place in Congress at the late session, upon the exciting subject of slavery, be borne in mind, and we have no doubt that the course of Mr Fairfield will meet the approbation of every true patriot who earnestly desires the perpetuity of the Union.

If Mr Fairfield was, really, the decided enemy of the Right of Petition, which these corrupt partisans represent him, he might look in vain for the support of any party in this State, more especially the party which has nominated him for the highest office within the gift of the people. But it is not so; and we challenge the production of a particle of proof to sustain the foul accusation of which a few unprincipled presses have instituted against him—that he ever, in any way, or by his votes upon any measure, evenced the slightest opposition to the exercise of the sacred and invaluable *Right of petition*. The people of this State, and especially of this vicinity know him too well to credit the malicious statements which have been industriously circulated against him.

We are aware for what despicable purpose these infamous stories were put in circulation. We know full well what votes were counted upon as certain, in opposition to Mr Fairfield, if the impression could be spread that he voted against the Right of petition, on the subject of slavery, more particularly. But it cannot be posible that such gross misrepresentations will be believed by any class of people. It cannot be, that such utter falsehoods will be credited any where, especially among a population as generally intelligent as are the people of Maine. They must see through the flimsy artifice of an unprincipled party which seeks *power*, unmindful of the *means*—which appeals to *falsehood* to sustain it, when *truth* refuses to be pressed into their degrading service.

Let no voter be deceived by these foul misrepresentations. They cannot be, if they will regard the subject in its true light. Let it be borne in mind that Mr Fairfield never voted to restrict the Right of Petition, and we feel assured from his past course, that he NEVER WILL.

From the Saco Democrat.

Foreign Interferance.—It appeares to be pretty well ascertained that the tory whigs of New Hampshire intend manifesting quite a *substantial* interest in the coming election in this State. The fact mentioned by a correspondent in our paper of last week, that a certain *Portsmouth merchant* had been busily engaged in circulating federal speeches, &c. in one of the towns in this county is sufficient of itself to convince any one that the interest which is felt in New Hampshire among the tory whigs is rather more *officious* than becometh citizen of another State. Coincident with this movement on the part of the Portsmouth *missionary*, we find the following information in the Portsmouth Journal:

'From recent information we do not doubt that both York and Oxford, *the Counties which border on New-Hampshire* will do better than is anticipated.'

Why the editor of the Journal should anticipate a gain *in the counties bordering on New Hampshire*, more than in any other part of the State, may seem singular to those in the interior who have no conception of the interest taken in our election by the tory whigs of New Hampshire. The 'border towns' will afford unusual facilties for the operations of the tory whigs from N. H. but we hope that our democratic friends in those towns, will show these officious intermeddlers that they can manage their own business in their own way, without the aid or assistance of the citizens of another State. In the mean time, we would gently hint to these same meddlesome gentlemen the expediency of following the advice contained in the motto of the N. H. Mechanic's Association, which is, simply—'*Mind your business.*'

AN EXPOSURE.

The following Circular, issued by the federal town Committee of Bowdoin, has been put into our hands for publication. It may be useful in satisfying our friends of the exact discipline and unwearied exertions of their opponents, and in impressing upon them the ABSOLUTE NECESSITY OF BEING UP AND DOING. Appended to it is the list of voters made to whom it was addressed. Read and Reflect!—Eastern Argus.

To Israel Baker Esq, [a new Justice of the Peace made by Gov. Kent.] You are hereby requested to make a list of all the legal voters that now reside in, or that probably will be qualified to vote at next September election for State officers residing in your district, and also in the Malson districts, and make returns to the town committee before the first day of July next, so that the town committee can make return to the county committee, and they to the State committee, that we may be able to know our strength before the coming election. You will put the letter (J) against the name of Whig, and (x) against the name of those that you consider doubtful. Be *sure* to get every man's name as near as possible, and how he will vote. Let this note be confidential.

Yours respectfully.

David Adams, Wm Perry, James M. Rogers, } Town Committee.

N. B. You are requested to bring forward all the Whigs voters you possibly can, try to urge on them the necessity of attending the State election. It is expected every Whig will attend,—but there are some that want looking after.

(Signed as above.)

☞A friend who has seen one of the list of voters made out by the federalists, informs us that they have put down some of the voters under the head, "*May be operated on.*" Men are appointed to perform the "*operation*"—their *success* will be made known in September.—Eastern Argus.

The very last Joke, and a most palpable lie. A report was put in circulation at the West, recently, that Henry Clay had died at Cincinnati from the efforts of *drinking too much cold water!* This was too palpable a lie for credulity itself to credit. E. Argus.

Business. The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says, the indications of a vigorous and extended Fall trade, have manifested themselves very distinctly within the last ten days. Some of the importers of Dry Goods who have been trusting for the last twelve months, have now as many customers as it is possible to attend upon. Eight months credits are general again.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, August 14, 1838.

ELECTION SEPTEMBER 10.

Democratic Republican Nomination.

FOR GOVERNOR.

JOHN FAIRFIELD.

REPRESENTATIVES TO CONGRESS.

OXFORD DISTRICT.....Virgil D. Parris.
CUMBERLAND DISTRICT....Albert Smith.
YORK DISTRICT.....Nathan Clifford.

STATE SENATORS.

OXFORD DISTRICT.....Job Prince,
Edward L. Osgood.
CUMBERLAND DISTRICT....Nath'l S. Littlefield,
Charles Holden,
Otis C. Gross,
John C. Humphreys.
YORK DISTRICT.....Timothy Shaw,
Simeon Barker,
John C. Perkins.
SOMERSET DISTRICT.....Franklin Smith,
Anson P. Morrill.
HANCOCK & WASHINGTON
EASTERN DISTRICT..... Taft Comstock.

COUNTY TREASURER.

OXFORD COUNTY.....ALANSON MELLEN.

Never, since the election of Mr Jefferson, have the lines between democracy and federalism been more distinctly drawn, than in the present political contest.—Heretofore, some have supported the administration because they were in favor of particular measures, though opposed to the principles of democracy, but now principles are brought to the test. The people are on one side and the aristocracy on the other. The moneyed, or as they call themselves, the business men are demanding for themselves the control and use of the public revenues of the country, under the modest pretence, that the government of the peoples choice are unworthy to be trusted with them. A class of the community claim an exclusive right to the use of the public money, which is earned by the toil and sweat of others. Suppose that the traders in one of our towns should demand that all the taxes assessed and collected in that town should be paid over to them as fast as collected and used by them for their own benefit until drawn out by warrants. Suppose further that they should threaten all their customers with the utmost distress they could inflict upon them if they did not vote for such a measure. What would be the feelings of the people at such an attempt to extort money from them? Would they submit to such tyranny? Such is the naked principle for which the federalists are contending, and this is the true issue now presented to the people of this State. You are called upon to say in September next whether you will submit to this insolent demand, or whether you think liberty still worth retaining. If you yield to their demands, you place yourselves in their power, and must hereafter submit to their dictation. Gen Jackson's veto of the U. S Bank was sustained most triumphantly by the people, and the advocates of that institution were so entirely routed that they affected to give up the question. The federalists, as a party, disclaimed the appellation of Bank men. Many of them considered the question as so completely settled that they joined with the democrats in denouncing that institution as corrupt and dangerous. But now emboldened by temporary success, the U. S. Bank with its allies has again taken the field, and its standard is again unfurled. Has the experience of a few years and the developement of so many new scenes of intrigue and corruption perpetrated by that institution reconciled us to its loathsome embraces? Is the spirit of democracy weakened by its seductions, or awed by its power, so that we are prepared to bow our necks to its yoke? Is this State, which has always been the stronghold of democracy, now prepared to yield to federal usurpation? We cannot yet believe it. In a few weeks the question will be answered at the ballot box.

The Democratic Convention for this County in District was held in this town last week. It was as large as we have sometimes witnessed, but we never saw a better spirit manifested than on this occasion. The most entire unanimity prevailed in all the nominations, and a determination was evinced by all present to make the present election a contest for principle, regardless of personal or sectional feelings or prejudices. The zeal and ardor displayed augur well for the cause of democracy in old Oxford. Spirited resolutions were adopted and an enthusiastic ardor for the approaching contest appeared to pervade every breast. If this may be taken as indication of the feelings which actuates the people, Oxford will give a good account of herself in September

The federalists held a gathering here last Thurday for the purpose of nominating their candidates for this county. Each town sent what number they pleased, or rather as we should infer, all who could be prevailed on attended. We are informed that nearly two hundred were present. One town sent twenty-seven, others none.—The nominations were made by a select Committee, whether it was because they did not dare to trust the party generally, or because they did not consider it of importance enough to be at the trouble of balloting, we do not know. They made a great effort and a great show for this county, with what effect time will determine. If it was intended as an assemblage of the people, it was a failure, for we can assemble a larger convention of democrats from this town without effort. However they appeared to enjoy themselves, and all things went off smoothly. It was said but we do not vouch for the truth of it, that the nominations were only an excuse, that the real object of the meeting was to distribute orders and receive the reports of Committees—to furnish *means* of electioneering to those who wanted. They nominated Messrs. Tyler of Brownfield, and Barrett of Sumner, for Senators, and Simeon Norris of Paris, for County Treasurer.

The federalists have a great horror of seeing office holders interfering in elections, almost equal to their repugnance to proscription for opinion's sake, and yet, at their late meeting here, their new office holders were present, prominent, and busy. Can the people be humbugged by a party whose daily practises give the lie to all their professions? What confidence can be reposed in their professions of patriotism, or honesty, since they falsify them in practice whenever they have an opportunity. Their temporary power may be useful in opening the eyes of the people to their true character. Conduct that they have loudly and openly denounced, they boldly and constantly practice. Their agents swarm throughout our county. Who supplies the funds we do not know, but many of their runners are men who will not work without pay. Every artifice and intrigue that may impose upon the unwary, are resorted to. Deception and falsehood are freely resorted to, to gain votes. Men who have always been federalists represent themselves to those unacquainted with them, as having been democrats hitherto, but who are now determined to leave the party. Such conduct has been resorted to and exposed in several instances. Let our friends be on their guard.

Sheriff Notice.

It is said the Sheriff of this county has been to Massachusetts, and *hired* some two or three thousand dollars to buy up "a few head of cattle." It is further said, Cyrus and his Deputies have travelled through the county, and have ascertained that *cattle* are very high, and that there are but few to *buy*, that can be *bought*, *even with money*.

I reckon our Sheriff could have operated a little better with his *Massachusetts hired money*, if we had had a cold season. Some of the knowing ones say a cool summer would have given Kent a thousand votes: and if a cold season will make federalists more plenty, I dont see why it should'nt increase the number of *cattle*.

Can you tell Mr. Sheriff?

A DROVER.

OXFORD DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Delegates from the several Towns and Plantations comprising the Oxford Senatorial District, assembled in Convention at Paris, on Wednesday the eighth day of August, inst., at eleven o'clock A. M; being called to order by E. L. Poor, Esq. of Andover. CURTIS P. HOWE, Esq. of Mexico, was chosen Chairman, and HIRAM CLARK, Esq. of Turner, Secretary.

A Committee, consisting of David Knapp, Esq. of Rumford, Moses Patte of Albany, and Joel Faller of Livermore, was raised to examine the credentials of members, who, having attended to the duty assigned them, reported the following delegates, which report was accepted, viz:—

Albany—Moses Patte.
Andover—E. L. Poor.
Bethel—Aaron Cross. Jedediah Kimball.
Buckfield—Hiram Coburn, Joseph Turner.
Byron—Jonas Greenlief.
Brownfield—John Marston, Jr.
Carthage—Wm. Winter.
Canton—Joseph Holland.
Denmark—Cyrus Ingalls.
Dixfield—Tho's J. Cox.
Fryeburg—Stephen Henry Chase.
Greenwood—Amos Young.
Hiram—Allen Hubbard.
Hebron—Joseph Huchinson, Jr.
Hartford—Edward Irish, Jr.
Humlin's Grant—Sylvanus Bartlett.
Jay—Daniel Rowell
Lovell—John Walker.
Livermore—Joel Faller, Lorenzo Sylvester.
Mexico—Curtis P. Howe.
Newry—Moses Coburn, Jr.
Norway—Daniel Town, Jacob Parsons.
Oxford—John Lee.
Paris—Eben'r S. Drake, Simon H. Cummings.
Peru—Timothy Ludden.
Porter—Joseph T. Heard.
Rumford—David Knapp.
Roxbury—John Read.
Sweden—E. W. Blake.
Sumner—Lewis Bisbee.
Turner—Hiram Clark, Jairus Phillips.
Waterford—A. Killgore.
Woodstock—Simon Frickett

On motion of Tho's J Cox, Esq. of Dixfield, a Committee consisting of T. J. Cox, John Walker, and Joseph Holland, was raised to receive, sort, and count the ballots for nominees.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Senator, from the Eastern section of said District, and the Committee, having attended to the duty assigned them, reported as follows, viz:—

Whole number of votes thrown,	34
Necessary to a choice,	18

JOB PRINCE has thirty four votes and is chosen.

Which Report was unanimously accepted.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Senator from the Western section of the District, and the committee having received and counted the votes, reported as follows:—

Whole number of votes,	35
Necessary to a choice,	18

EDWARD L OSGOOD has 35 votes and is chosen.

Which report was also unanimously accepted.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate to be supported for County Treasurer, and the result of the ballotting was as follows:—

Whole number of votes,	33
Necessary to a choice,	17

ALANSON MELLEN has 33 votes and is chosen.

Which report was accepted.

On motion of Tim'y Ludden, Esq of Peru, a committee consisting of Messrs. Ludden, Chase, Turner, Cross, and Coe, were raised to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention.

Voted to adjourn to 3 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON

Convention met pursuent to adjournment.

The committee appointed to draft resolutions reported the following through their Chairman:—

Resolved, That while we view with abhorrence the machinations of designing and disappointed men in the divisions of party, we find ourselves looking down from those heights of democracy which they can never obtain.

Resolved, That the Federal Government was not created for the purpose of fostering individual *extravagance*, or of relieving individual *bankruptcy*; and that those who seek to give it this character are *enemies* to the best interests of their country.

Resolved, That extravagant speculation, and overtrading, originating in the fraudulent issues of the banks and the gross perversion of the credit system, the consequent abandonment of industrious and economical habits, the general neglect of agricultural pursuits, the distributive law by its operations transferring millions from the channel of trade,—all growing out of the policy and measures of the Federal Party,—have been chiefly, the sources of the embarrassments and revulsions which have most sorely afflicted many portions of the community.

Resolved, That for a relief from our difficulties we may firmly, and confidently rely upon a strict adherence to the *democratic faith* and the practice of democratic principles, favoring and encouraging as they do honest industry and frugality,—at war as they are with gambling speculation, abuses of credit, and the *omnipotence* of monopolies.

Resolved, That we retain undiminished confidence in the eventual triumph and long continuation of the pure principles of Democracy which are deeply seated in the affections of the people.

Resolved, That, in charging the distress of the community to the action and agency of Government, Federalism exhibits its known character of fraud and hypocrisy, which are only matched by that folly which expects to attain power by practising upon the intelligence of the people.

Resolved, That our faith and creed are too sacred in their nature to be neglected or sacrificed; and though children of our State, dear to our bosoms for their patriotism, virtues and talents, should fall in defence of those doctrines, yet we will not falter before hireling attacks or outlying bravado.

Resolved, That Federalism in masking its revolting doctrines under the name of conservatism, only adds hypocrisy to its otherwise odious character.

Resolved, That as our Fathers paid the full price for our land and liberties, we will never relinquish any part of it, even if principal and interest should be required of their sons.

Resolved, That this Convention cordially approve of the nomination of the Hon. JOHN FAIRFIELD for Governor,—whose talents, character, and public services commend him to the affection and high regard of every real Democrat; and that to secure his election, Oxford will do her duty.

Resolved, That we have the most unflinching confidence in the firmness and integrity of JOB PRINCE, and EDWARD L. OSGOOD, and that we pledge ourselves to use all fair and honorable means to secure their election.

Resolved, That the past services of ALANSON MELLEN recommend him to our support for the office of County Treasurer, and that we will elect him.

Resolved, That while the union that this day prevails, continues to animate our breasts, the tones of the *Kent Bugle* will be lost in the triumphant shouts of democracy.

Voted, That the County Committee for the present year consist of Joseph G. Cole, of Paris, Lyman Rawson of Rumford, Isaac N Stanley of Dixfield, Ajalon Dillingham of Turner, and J. W. Dana of Fryeburg.

An invitation being extended to the Democratic citizens present, the Convention was addressed in a very happy and appropriate manner by Mr. Allen of Bangor, Mr. Parris of Buckfield, Messrs. Emery and Cole of Paris, Mr. Andrews of Turner, and Mr Chase of Fryeburg.

Voted that the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the Chairman for the able and impartial manner in which he has presided over this Convention, and also to the Secretary for the ready and faithful manner in which he has discharged the duty assigned him.

Voted, That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Oxford Democrat, Eastern Argus, the Standard, and Age.

CURTIS P. HOWE, Chairman.
HIRAM CLARK, Secretary.

OXFORD CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

The Convention for the Senatorial District having adjourned, the Delegates from the Towns and Plantations comprising the Oxford Congressional District assembled at one o'clock P. M., and were called to order by Mr. Poor of Andover.

Curtis P. Howe, Esq. of Mexico, was chosen President, and Hiram Clark, Esq. of Turner, Secretary.

On motion, Voted, That Mr. Knapp of Rumford, Bisbe of Sumner, and Greenlief of Byron, be a Committee to receive and report upon the credentials of members elect.

The Committee, having attended to the duty assigned them, reported that the Delegates which acted in the County Convention, with the addition of Messrs Ebenezer Emerson and James Flint from Bridgton, Hosea H. Huntress from Harrison, Bradford Rose from Greene, Joshua S. Turner and Oliver Frost from Leeds, James C. Harper and Melville V. Leach from *Wilton*, were entitled to seats in this Convention.

On motion of Mr. Leach of Wilton, Messrs Leach, Reed of Roxbury, and Flint of Bridgton, were appointed a Committee to receive, sort, and count the votes for a candidate for Representative to Congress. Having attended to the duty assigned them, the Committee reported, that the whole number of votes was 45, and VIRGIL D. PARRIS having that number was duly selected.

Voted, That the report be accepted.

On motion of Mr Chase of Fryeburg, the following resolution was unanimously accepted

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the nomination of VIRGIL D. PARRIS, as a firm, undeviating Democrat in all his ways; and that we will use all fair and honorable means to ensure his election.

Voted, That the proceedings of this Convention be printed

Voted to adjourn.

CURTIS P. HOWE, President.
HIRAM CLARK, Secretary.

From the Globe.

The "Spirit of the West," an energetic Republican paper of Illinois, presents some most happy illustrations of the "*disstress*" of present times for want of a National Bank, compared with the "*prosperity*" of former times, when the country was blessed with a National Bank, and also with a Federal Administration. From 1819 to 1826, which includs seven years of the United States Bank rule, and two years of Messrs Adams and Clay's administration, it gives quotations of the price of produce, and shows that the prices are about two, or three, or four times higher in this season of *distress* than they were in that season of *prosperity*. How desirable it is that the Republican editors generally would look into their old files, and give such quotations as are given by the Spirit of the West in the following articles.

GLORIOUS TIMES OF THE UNITED STATES BANK.

Cyrus Edwards, the candidate for Governor who "glories in Federalism," tells the people of Illinois, and puts his election upon it, that he wants to see 'revived the glorious times of the Bank of the United States.' What say you, farmers of Illinois? Do YOU want to see those times revived? What prices did you get for your wheat, corn, and pork, in 1821, when the Bank of United States was in full career? An old resident, and one of the most respectable of our citizens, informed us yesterday, that in 1821 our produce in this State sold as follows:

WHEAT—*three bits a bushel.*
CORN—*one bit a bushel.*
COWS—*four dollars a head.*
PORK—*one cent a pound, payable in old State Bank paper, which was fifty per cent. BELOW PAR!!!*

All this was during the "GLORIOUS TIMES" of the United States Bank; as Cyrus Edwards calls them, and which he says he wants to see restored!

Compare these times with the present, which Cyrus Edwards invites you to put down! Wheat is a dollar a bushell! Corn fifty cents! Cows, fifteen to twenty dollars a head! Pork, three to five cents a pound!

These are the time present which you yourselves, people of Illinois, contributed to bring about by sustaining the Democratic policy of ANDREW JACKSON and MARTIN VAN BUREN! Yet Cyrus Edwards bewails this policy, by which you receive *THREE TIMES* as much for your produce as you got in 1821. He says that it is "a policy the *DESOLATING* effects of which are passing with a *HURRICANE VIOLENCE* over the land!!"

PRACTICL ILLUSTRATIONS.

TIME PAST VS. TIME PRESENT.

"GLORIOUS TIMES OF THE UNITED STATES BANK."—Cyrus Edwards.

Extract from the Vincennes Price Current, April, 1824.

"Flour $2 per barrel. Bacon 3 cts per pound. Bank U. S. stock, 118 dollars for 100 cost"

☞Stock high—flour and bacon low.

"I want to see these times revived."—*Cyrus Edwards.*

"DESOLATING EFFECTS OF A POLICY WHICH IS PASSING WITH A HURRICANE VIOLENCE OVER THE LAND."—Cyrus Edwards.

Extract from the St. Louis Price Current, June, 1838.

"Flour $8 per barrel. Bacon 8 a 10 cts, Bank U. S. stock, no sales."

☞Stocks low—flour and bacon high.

Cyrus Edward's Bank of the United States policy—Keep flour and bacon down and the people poor, and let the stock dealers get rich.

Mr. Van Buren's policy—Keep down the times of the Bank of the United States, when the farmers got but half price—and keep up the price of bacon and flour that our farmers may thrive.

Profession against Practice in Connecticut.—The Hartford Times says that the Tory Whigs have removed NINE HUNDRED persons from office in that State, embracing every grade from the Chief Justice of the common pleas courts to the keeper of the Arsenal and even the humble hearse driver. Did any body ever hear of a party which complained of *proscription for opinion's sake*? We pause for a reply.

The Weather has been *hissing-hot* here for a few day. The Thermometer was at 96 deg. yesterday in the shade. At Brunswick, on Sunday, it stood at 99 1-2. The only way we could keep from melting down into our boots, was to wear shoes. *Eastern Argus.*

TAILORING BUSINESS.

THE subscriber having recommenced the Tailoring Business in Norway Village, respectfully tenders his thanks to his former patrons, and the public generally, for their custom heretofore, and solicits a share in future.

Garments made to order, and in the latest fashion, and warranted to fit

Cutting done at short notice and on reasonable terms.

JOSEPH D. SHACKLEY.

Norway Village, Aug. 14, 1838.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

I, the subscriber, hold a mortgage, executed to me by Samuel Page of Brunswick in the County of Cumberland, dated the thirty-first day of March, A. D. 1828, of certain premises situated in Waterford in the county of Oxford, particularly described in a deed from me to him of even date with said mortgage—reference being had to said deed for a description of the premises—said mortgage being recorded in the Oxford Registry of deeds Book 30. Page 230. The premises comprise one undivided half of the Falling Mill near Philip Barrow's Mills on Crooked River in said Waterford, and of the island on which said Falling Mill stands with the buildings; and one acre of land at the corner of the road opposite Moses Young's house—Also the whole of about twelve acres of wood land, being the Northeasterly corner of lot No. 6, in the 14th Range, &c —all in said Waterford. The said Page having failed to fulfil the condition of said mortgage, then I claim to have possession of, and to hold the premises for condition broken to foreclose the mortgage aforesaid.

EBENEZER JEWETT.

Waterford, August 9, 1838 3w51

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the county of Oxford, on the seventh day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—

LEVI BROWN, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Richard T. Porter late of Waterford in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the twenty eighth day of August inst., at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

62 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Executrix of the last Will and Testament of

AMERICA HAMLIN,

late of Waterford, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to MARY HAMLIN.

Waterford, August 6, 1838. 3 52

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administratrix on the estate of

ARCHELAUS FULLER,

late of Norway, in the county of Oxford deceased, by giving bond as the law directs,—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to SIMEON NOBLE.

Norway, Aug. 6, 1838. 3w52

At a Court of Probate holden at Waterford within and for the county of Oxford on the sixth day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight—

LYMAN RAWSON, Administrator of the estate of Phineas Stevens late of Rumford in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private account against said estate;

Ordered,

That the said administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the O. Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris in said county, on the third Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

46 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the county of Oxford, on the seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight—

DANIEL BEAN, Administrator of the estate of James Steele late of Brownfield in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg in said county, on the third Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

52 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Waterford within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

ON the petition of Rosamond Bridgham, Administratrix of the estate of Lauer Bridgham late of Waterford in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of two hundred and ninety seven dollars and eighty three cents, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges,

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed in Paris, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris in said county on the 28th day of August inst, at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

1 3w52 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Executions and will be sold at Public Auction on Monday the tenth day of September next, at one of the clock P. M. at the Inn of Capt. John Harris in Bethel, all the right in equity which Benjamin Goodenough, Jr. yeoman, of said Bethel, has to redeem the farm on which he now lives, situated in said Bethel. Further particulars and terms of sale made known at the time and place of sale.

JONATHAN A. RUSSELL, Dept. Sh'ff.

Bethel, August 8, 1838. 3w52

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the sixth day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight—

LUCINDA ROBBINS, named Executrix in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Samuel Robbins late of Sumner in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris in said county, on the 28th day of August inst., at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

To the Hon. Court of Commissioners to be holden at Paris, Oxford county, on Tuesday the nineteenth day of June, A. D. 1838.

THE undersigned, inhabitants of said county, do hereby respectfully represent, that, the road as now travelled from Labrador pond in Sumner to North Livermore Post Office is extremely hilly and circuitous and that there can be a better road by leaving the road as now travelled near the Shingle Mill of Cyrus Fletcher in Sumner, thence northerly to or near to the dwelling house of Miles Standish—thence easterly to intersect the old road betwixt the Bridge, west of the Bridge (near Madison Gammon's) and Lewis Thomas' dwelling house in Hartford—Also commencing at Hayford's Mills Village, so called, in Canton, thence easterly passing by or near the dwelling houses of Charles Fuller and Thomas Thorn, in said Canton, and intersecting the old road between the dwelling houses of Bailey Hathaway and Hebron Norton in said Livermore.

We therefore request you to take such measures as shall carry the same into effect, and as in duty bound will ever pray, CYRUS THOMPSON Jn., and 51 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for said county of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1838.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Hebron Norton in said Livermore on Wednesday the third day of October next, at 9 o'clock A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition: and immediately after, such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the clerks of said towns of Sumner, Canton, Hartford, and Livermore, and on the county Attorney of said county of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said towns of Sumner, Canton, Hartford, and Livermore, and by publishing the same 3 weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the last of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

New Doctrine.

We will consider the brain and the spinal marrow as the galvanic battery, and the nerves as the conductors of the galvanic (nervous) fluid, in which originate all our motions, pleasures, pains, feelings, affections, thoughts, and sentiments; and yet as the nerves form a part of our system, their healthy action depends upon the blood. If the blood be vitiated, the nervous fluid from the blood must be the same, and vitiated nervous fluid cannot produce healthy or proper motion, thoughts, feelings or sentiments, so that quarrels, murders, suicides, and every kind of crime or cruelty, may be legitimately traced to a *bad or corrupted state of the blood.*

From an unpublished work of Dr. Brandreth.

TWENTY-FIVE FACTS.

1st.—All animal *bodies* originate from a fluid.

2d.—By the circulation of a fluid, animal bodies are formed, increased and supported.

3d.—This life giving circulating fluid is the *BLOOD.*

4th.—An ordinary man contains about three and a half gallons, or twenty eight pounds of blood.

5th.—About two ounces of blood are propelled by the heart at each contraction.

6th.—The heart contracts seventy times per minute, therefore all the blood in the body passes through the heart in three minutes.

7th.—The body is constantly subject to two distinct processes, viz:—decomposition and reorganization.

8th.—Reorganization is affected by the blood, which flowing from the heart through the arteries, supplies the waste of the system, by restoring decayed parts.

9th.—The blood in its return to the heart through the veins, brings with it those particles which have become deleterious through decomposition.

10th.—The more fluid of these deleterious particles pass from the body through the skin in the shape of perspiration; but the grosser humors are discharged through excretories into the bowels.

11th.—A want of proper action in these natural drains is the primary cause of all disease.

12th.—The natural outlets being closed, the decayed particles or morbid humors must either be retained in the blood, or laid down somewhere within the body.

13th.—The particular kind of disease which shall ensue depends altogether on the part wherein the morbid humors may finally be lodged.

14th.—The same humor, which when lodged in the liver, causes bilious complaints, would, if lodged in the lungs, cause consumption; or if in the membranes and muscles, rheumatism, &c.

15th.—All those derangements of the system, which receive the name of separate diseases, are, in fact, only so many different modification of one effect resulting from one cause.

16.—The cause *IS THE IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.*

17th.—All effects cease when the cause is removed; therefore purify the blood, and disease *MUST VANISH.*

18th.—There is no effectual method of purifying the blood, except by the use of a vegetable physic.

19th.—This vegetable physic must be of such a nature that it may be taken for any length of time without injury to the digestive organs.

20th. The ONLY MEDICINE KNOWN to possess those properties, is Dr Brandreth's Universal Vegetable Pills.

21st. These pills were brought to their present state of perfection eighty years ago, by Dr William Brandreth, (grandfather to Dr Benjamin Brandreth, the present proprietor,) who spent thirty years in investigating the Vegetable Kingdom, in order that he might discover a medicine which should at once purify and remove by purgation all bad humors from the blood, by the stomach and bowels; and at the same time by acting harmoniously with the system, do no violence to the constitution.

22d.—The numerous cures that have been effected by these Pills, and recommendations of thousands who have used them, prove conclusively that Dr Brandreth has fully attained his philanthropic object.

23d.—These Pills have now been in use over eighty years, therefore, all who have ever published *PRETENDED* Vegetable Universal Pills were only unworthy Imitators of Dr. Brandreth, and their medicines resemble his only in the name.

24th.—The *BRANDRETH PILLS* possess the *UNRIVALLED* power of completely curing the most inveterate disease simply because they purify the blood.

25th.—Said Pills can never be obtained *GENUINE* at any drug stores either in the city or country—and as many druggists are known to be busily engaging in *COUNTERFEITING* them so those wanting the *GENUINE*, will be only safe from avoiding their stores.

DR BRANDRETH'S OWN OFFICE IS 19 HANOVER *STREET, BOSTON*, All persons who wish for Agencies must apply there.

All persons selling the Counterfeit Pills will be indicted for Felony. *NO CHEMIST SELL THE GENUINE.*

Aug. 14th, 1838. 3m52.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

PENSION OFFICE, *June* 17, 1838.

The following rules, prescribed by the President of the United States, and adopted by the Secretary of War, in order to carry into effect the act of Congress of the 7th July, 1838, entitled "An act granting half pay and pensions to certain widows," are published for the information of applicants under that law :—

1. Applicants must produce the best proof the nature of the case will allow, as to the service of the deceased officer or solder, and the time when he died. It must be clearly shown in what troop or company, and regiment or corps, he served, and the grade he held. Proof as to service, must be had, either from the records of the War Department, the muster rolls, the testimony of commissioned officers, or the affidavits of persons of known respectability. Every applicant will make a declaration according to the subjoined form, before a court of record, setting forth, according to the best of her knowledge or belief, the name and rank of the person on account of whose service the claim is presented; the day, month, and year, (if possible,) when he entered the service, and the time when he left the same; and, if under more than one engagement, the claimant must specify the particular periods, and the rank and names of the officers under whom the service was performed; the town or county, and State in which he resided when he entered the service; whether he was drafted, was a volunteer, or substitute; the battles, if any, in which he was engaged; the country through which he marched, with such further particulars as may be useful in the investigation of the claim; and, also, if the fact be so, that the claimant has no documentary evidence in support of the claim. From the best sources of information, evidence must be derived as to the period of the death of the officer or soldier.

2. The legality of the marriage, and the time when it took place, must be clearly established; and it must also be shown that the widow was never afterwards married. Record-proof, as to the marriage, is always required, whenever it can be obtained. In a case where the town, county, parish, church, or family records afford no proof as to the period when the marriage took place, the fact must be established by the testimony of one or more respectable persons, whose credibility must be certified by the officer who may administer the oath. And, in order to prevent any mistake or improper use that may be made of the affidavit of an officer who may have the custody of records, from which he may make transcripts of the record, in relation to a marriage, the officer who may give his affidavit will, instead of copying the figures contained in the record, certify "that it is a true copy of the record, with the exception of the date, which is expressed on the record in fair, legible figures, as follows :" [Here copy the day, month, and year, in letters and figures, in exact conformity with the original. Then let him add the following words :]

"I, A. B.' above named, depose and say : that I hold the office in the county, town, and State aforesaid, and that the above is a true extract from the records of said with the exception above named, as certified by me.

A. B., *Clerk of the*
(or rector, or pastor as the case may be.)

Sworn before me
C. D., *Justice of the peace.*"

And then will follow certificate of the proper officer, under his seal of office, as to the official character and signature of the magistrate who may administer the oath. Where no record proof exists, other than the family record, the original record must be produced and sworn to by the person in whose possession it has been kept.

3. In a case where the service of deceased officer or soldier is clearly proved by record or documentary evidence, or the affidavit of a commissioned officer, showing the grade and length of service of the deceased, the particulars in relation to the service are not required to be set forth in the claimant's declaration; but she must swear in positive terms that she is the widow of the person whose service is thus proved. And no claim whatever can be sustained without positive proof of service.

4. In every case in which the deceased officer or soldier was a pensioner, the fact should be so stated, and the deceased pensioner so described, as to enable the Department to refer immediately to the evidence upon which he was pensioned, and thus facilitate the investigation of the claim of the widow.

5. Applicants unable to appear in court, by reason of bodily infirmity, may make the declaration before required, before a judge or justice of a court of record of the county in which the applicant resides, and the judge or justice will certify that the applicant cannot, from bodily infirmity, attend the court.

6. Whenever any official act is required to be done by a judge or justice of a court of record, or by a justice of the peace, the certificate of the Secretary of State or of the Territory, or of the proper officer or clerk of the court or county, under his seal of office, will be annexed, stating that such a person is a judge, or justice of a court of record, or a justice of the peace, and that the signature annexed is his genuine signature.

7. The widows of those who served in the navy or as Indian spies, will produce proof, as nearly as may be, conformably to the preceding regulations, and authenticated in a similar manner, with such variations, as the different nature of the service may require.

J. L. EDWARDS,
Commissioner of Pensions.

DECLARATION.

In order to obtain the benefit of the act of Congress, of the 7th July, 1838, entitled "An act granting half pay and pensions to certain widows."

STATE, (TERRITORY OR DISTRICT) } ss :
OF

On this day of personally appeared before the of the A. B., a resident of in the county of aged years, who, being first duly sworn, according to law, doth, on her oath, make the following declaration, in order to obtain the benefit of the provision made by the act of Congress, passed July 7, 1838, entitled "An act granting half pay and pensions to certain widows :" That she is the widow of who was a (Here insert the rank the husband held in the army, navy, or militia, as the case may be, specify the service performed, as directed in rule numbered one of these regulations.]

She further declares that she was married to the said on the day of in the year seventeen hundred and ; that her husband, the aforesaid died on the day of ; that she was not married to him prior to his leaving the service, but the marriage took place previous to the first of January, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, viz : at the time above stated.

Sworn to and subscribed, on the day and year above written, before.

AN ACT

GRANTING HALF PAY AND PENSIONS TO CERTAIN WIDOWS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if any person who served in the war of the revolution, in the manner specified in the act passed the seventh day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, entitled "An act supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution," have died leaving a widow, whose marriage took place after the expiration of the last period of his service, and before the first day of January, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, such widow shall be entitled to receive, for and during the term of five years, from the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, the annuity or pension which might have been allowed to her husband in virtue of said act, if living at the time it was passed : *Provided,* That in the event of the marriage of such widow, said annuity or pension shall be discontinued.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted,* That no pledge, mortgage, sale, assignment, or transfer of any right, claim, or interest, in any annuity, half-pay, or pension granted by this act shall be valid, nor shall the half-pay, annuity, or pension, granted by this act, or any former act of Congress, be liable to attachment, levy, or seizure, by any process in law or equity, but shall enure wholly to the personal benefit of the pensioner or annuitant entitled to the same; and that before a warrant shall be delivered to any person acting for, or in behalf of, any one entitled to money under this act, such person shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation, to be administered by the proper accounting officer, and put on file, that he has no interest in said money by any pledge, mortgage, transfer, agreement, understanding, or arrangement, and that he does not know or believe that the same has been so disposed of to any other person.

SECTION 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of War shall adopt such regulations and forms of evidence in relation to applications and payments under this act, as the United States may prescribe.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,—Rumford.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of land in the town of Rumford, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the following sums are taxed in Bills committed to me to collect for the years 1836—1837. And unless the same and all intervening charges are paid to me on or before *Wednesday, the Twenty Fourth day of October next,* so much of the land as will be sufficient to pay the same taxes and charges, will be sold at Public Vendue according to law on that day at *ten of the clock in the forenoon* at the office of Peter C. Virgin, in said Rumford,

	No. of Lot.	No. of Division	No. of Acres	Value,	Tax 1836,	Highway rates, 1835, 1836,	Tax 1837,
Unknown,	86	3	80	$40	20c	60c	20
do	11	2	50	75	38	65	38
John How Jr.	16	1	30	50		43	25
Unknown,	42	2	100	100		55	50
John How Jr	73	2	100	100		43	50
do	42	3	70	50		43	25
John Bradley,	63	3	62	50			25
A. Powers,	12	1	20	200			1,00
do	10	1	20	175			88
John How Jr.	7	1	20	200			1,00
do	7	1	80	100			50
John Bradley,	88	1	103	50			25
John Bradley,	103	3	73	40			20
David Wait,	40	1	80	100			50
do	33	3	108	100			50
do	96	3	100	100			50
Carding Machine near widow Abbott, part of	30	3		300			2,50
John How Jr.	57	3	87	75			38
do	79	3	67	75			38
B. Coburn,	58	3	67	60			25

JOSHUA GRAHAM, Collector.
July 2, 1838. 3*47

LIST OF LETTERS

remaining in the Post Office at Paris, Me., June 30, 1838.

ANDREWS A.—Bailey Sarah M.—Bailey Abigail—Brewster John—Butterfield Isaac—Bryant Arodus—Cummings Joseph—Crooker Otis—Dale Benjamin—Field Amel—Goodenow R. K.—Harlow Eph'm—Howe Jere—Jordan Lucretia—King George—Leach Jacob B. 2—Marden Jonathan—Mason Daniel—Norton W. B.—Papt Stephen—Penley Joseph—Rust H. G.—Robinson Preston—Stevens Thomas—Sturtevant Sam'l A.—Swett Israel jr.—Swan Foxwell—Swan Mary—Stowell Thomas N.—Twitchell Moses—Whittemore Isaiah—Wescott Frederick—Wescott Clement—Washburn I. C. & Co—Weeks Clarisa.

G. W. MILLETT, P. M.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has given his son Charles B. Brooks his time until he is twenty-one years of age, with power to act and trade for himself: he will claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

WM. E. BROOKS.

Witness,—Otis Crooker.
Oxford, June 23, 1838. *49

Dr. Brandreth's Genuine
Vegetable Universal Pills.

ON the eighteenth of May, 1835, these now truly celebrated Pills were first made known to the United States, although in Europe they had been previously before the public nearly a century. The American public naturally viewed them with suspicion, but as on trial they were found what they professed, it was soon displaced by the greatest confidence. They have secured this character too, under very adverse circumstances, having to contend with the base slanders of those interested in keeping mankind in a state of error as regards the functions of their bodies. Dr. Brandreth would here impress on his friend and the public generally, that however different may be the action of the Pills at different times, that such different action arises not from any alteration in the Pills, but from the state of body; they should, therefore, be persevered in until the action is uniform; for they are an effectual assistant of nature, having the same kind of action on the human body that storms and hurricanes have upon the air, or that the tides have upon the ocean; they purify. What so judicious as the copying of nature? We see, that when she wishes to become purified, that she puts herself in commotion, which has the purifying effect. And so we, to induce purity in our bodies, bring about a natural commotion by artificial means, and experience has taught those who have adopted this course, and who for this purpose have used these Pills, that they were in the right because the result has been sound health, or, in other words, every organ has been restored to a state of purity consistent with its functions; and although there are many whose bodies are in such a state of debility and suffering, that all which can reasonably be expected, is temporary relief; nevertheless, many persons who have commenced with them, under the most trying circumstances of bodily affliction, when every other means and medicine have proved altogether unavailing, have been restored to health and happiness from their use, and the consequence is, they are now recommended by thousands of persons whom they have cured of Consumption, Influenza, Colds, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Head Ache, and a sense of fullness in the back part of the Head, usually the symptoms of Apoplexy, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhus, Yellow, and common Fevers of all kinds, Asthma, Gout, Rheumatism, Nervous Diseases, Liver Complaint, Pleurisy, Inward Weakness, Depression of the Spirits, Ruptures, Inflammation, Sore Eyes, Fits, Palsy, Dropsy, Small Pox, Measles, Croup, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Quinsey, Cholic, Cholera Morbus, Gravel, Worms, Dysentery, Deafness, Ringing Noises in the Head, King's Evil, Scrofula, Erysipelas or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, White Swellings, Ulcers some of 30 years standing, Cancers, Tumors, Swelled feet and Legs, Piles, Costiveness, all Eruptions of the Skin, Frightful Dreams, Female Complaints of every kind, especially obstructions, relaxations, &c.

14,000 TESTIMONIALS have been received from individuals of the highest respectability, who have been cured by the use of these Pills since their introduction into the United States. Call at Dr. Brandreth's store and read the ORIGINAL letters, all proving the extraordinary power of Brandreth's Pills in removing diseases of the most opposite character from the Constitution. They in fact prove by the cures they make that there is no necessity for any other medicine.

AGENTS FOR THE COUNTY OF OXFORD

PARIS,	CROCKER & SHAW.
Fryeburg,	J. O. McMillan.
Hiram Bridge,	Joseph Butterfield.
Lovel,	James Walker.
Waterford,	Noyes & Noble.
South Waterford,	R. H. Gerry.
Albany,	Lovejoy & French.
Bethel,	J. C. Kimball.
Rumford Point,	Otis C. Bolster.
Do. Centre,	Asa Graham.
Dixfield,	J. N. & C. Stanley.
Jay,	Joel Pain.
Livermore Falls,	Kimball & Walker.
N. Livermore Corner,	Jefferson Coolidge.
Canton Mills,	John M. Dreham.
Buckfield,	Artimas F. Cole.
Hartford,	Hall & Haines.
Turner,	Philo Clark.
Norway,	Wm. E. Goodnow.

Woodstock & Greenwood, Welcome Kinsley.
Paris Cape, South Paris Manufacturing Company Store.

AGENTS that have been appointed in Oxford County and who hold a Copper Plate Certificate of Agency, will please make returns to CROCKER & SHAW at Paris, and receive their supplies hereafter from them, who are appointed Agents for the County of Oxford, State of Maine.

JOHN O. LANGLEY,
The only authorized Travelling Agent
epIy 29 For the State of Maine.

CITIZENS OF MAINE!—Beware of Counterfeit Brandreth's Pills, sold by one A. L. Norcross, of Hallowell, Maine. Said Norcross' Pills are a filthy composition, entirely different in their effect from the genuine (if any effect they have) which is very doubtful.—I would not forget to give the said A. L. Norcross the credit of making the clumsiest, poorest apology for Brandreth's Pills that I have ever seen, although I have examined some fifty or sixty different specimens of Counterfeit Brandreth's Pills. This said *Norcross* has the dastardly impudence to impose upon honest merchants his *spurious issues,* with a guarantee that they are the genuine Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, which is a fabrication.—Honest citizens, please have an eye on this deceiving villain, and govern yourselves accordingly, when you wish to purchase Brandreth's Genuine Vegetable Medicine. B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
3m 44 19 Hanover-street, Boston, (Mass.)

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss :

TAKEN on Execution (the same having been attached on the original writ) and will be sold at Public Auction at the Inn of Col. Samuel Morril in Dixfield Village, on Saturday the twenty fifth day of August next at two of the clock in the afternoon, All the right in equity which *John J. Cross of Mexico,* in said county, has or had on the 7th day of June, 1837, of redeeming the farm on which said Cross now lives, said farm being mortgaged to John G. Barnard for about one hundred and fifty dollars.

JOHN B MORROW, Dept Sh'ff.
Dixfield, July 10th, 1838. 4*3

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Oxford, ss:—Taken on execution and will be sold at public Vendue, on Saturday, the eighteenth day of August next, at one of the clock P. M., at Samuel B. Holt's Store in Livermore, all the right in equity which Leonard Sawin has to redeem the following described real estate situated in Livermore in said county, bounded as follows, to wit: North by land formerly owned by Obededum Brown, East by land owned by Dea. Eliot, South by land of Hezekiah Griffeth, West by land of Jonathan Soule. The same being subject to said Sawin's mortgage to Ebenezer Cobb.

JONA. C. PHILLIPS, Dept. Sh'ff.
Turner, July 11th, 1838. 3w49

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on execution and will be sold at public Vendue at Crocker & Shaw's Store in Paris in said county, on Wednesday the twenty second day of August next, at three o'clock P. M., all the right which JACOB JACKSON has in equity to redeem a certain piece or parcel of land situated in said Paris, commonly called the Pray place, being a part of lots numbered fourteen and fifteen in the sixth Range of lots in said Paris, and being the same premises, which said Jackson mortgaged to Abezer Andrews Nov. 2, 1831, as per deed recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds Vol. 26, page 522, to which reference is had—mortgaged to secure the payment of $175, and interest annually.—Mortgaged also to Timothy J. Carter to secure the payment of $52,61, and interest, annually, as per deed recorded in said Registry, Vol. 33, page 58.

ISAIAH WHITTEMORE, Dept. Sh'ff.
Paris, July 14th, 1838. 48

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator with the Will annexed, on the estate of

EDWARD FIFIELD,

late of Greenwood, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the Law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to JOHN FIFIELD.

Greenwood June 26, 1838. 3w49

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss.—Taken on execution, the same having been attached on the original writ, and will be sold at Public Auction at the Inn of William Walker in Peru, in said county, on Saturday the eighteenth day of August next, at three of the clock in the afternoon, all the right in equity which Seth Roberts of said Peru has to redeem the farm which he now lives on, the same having been mortgaged to James Lunt, *Esq.* for about three hundred dollars. Terms made known at the time and place of sale. J. B. MERROW, Dept. Sh'ff.
Dixfield, July 5th, 1838. 47

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss :

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue on Saturday the eleventh day of August next, at one o'clock P. M. at the Tavern of Oliver S. Coffran in Waterford, in said county, all the right which John P Coffin of Boston, Mass has in equity to redeem the Southerly part of Lot numbered Six in the Twelfth Range of lots in Waterford aforesaid, containing sixty five acres as described in a deed from Benjamin Procter to Nathan Felton and Francis Procter, recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds Vol. 20, p. 377 & 378, dated Nov. 26, 1821, to which reference is had—Mortgaged to secure the payment of four hundred and fifty four dollars and interest.

SAMUEL PLUMMER, Deputy Sheriff.
Waterford, July 9, 1838. 3 47

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss.—Taken on execution and will be sold at public Vendue on Saturday the first day of September next, A. D. 1838, at two of the clock in the afternoon, at the Store of Daniel Holden, Esq. in Sweden in said county, all the right in equity which Aaron Stevens of said Sweden has in and to redeem the following described real estate situated in Sweden, to wit: the farm on which the said Aaron Stevens now lives, and the same purchased of James Stone by said Stevens, containing sixty eight acres be the same more or less. Said premises or real estate being subject to a mortgage given by said Stevens to Andrew Woodbry, Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the School Fund in said Sweden, bearing date December 7, 1829, recorded at the District Registry at Fryeburg in said County, Lib. 13, Folio 136 & 137, to secure the payment of one hundred and sixty three dollars, payable the 24th day of April, A. D. 1830, with annual interest.

STEPHEN ANDREWS, Dept. Sh'ff.
Lovell, July 19, 1838. *3w49

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Oxford, ss:—Taken on execution and will be sold at public Auction, on Saturday, the eighth day of Sept. next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Store of Daniel Tyler in Brownfield, all the right in equity which Zachariah Miller, of said Brownfield, has to redeem a certain lot of land with the buildings thereon situated in Brownfield, the same being mortgaged to Daniel Bean, Treasurer of the Ministerial Fund for the town of Brownfield, dated Nov. 17th, 1827, for the sum of five hundred dollars with interest annually; said mortgage deed being recorded Vol. 12th, page 328, Oxford Records, Western District, to which reference may be had for a description of the property. For ther particulars made known at the time and place of sale.

MERRILL WYMAN, Dept. Sh'ff.
Fryeburg, July 17th, 1838. *3w49

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss :

TAKEN on execution, and will be sold at public Vendue on Tuesday the twenty-eighth day of August next, A. D. 1838, at one of the clock in the afternoon, at the Store occupied by A. & S. Andrews in Lovell in said county, all the right in equity which Joseph Kilgore, of said Lovell, has in and to redeem the following described real estate situated in said Lovell, to wit: Lot numbered thirty-four in the first Division of lots in said Lovell, and being the same lot or farm on which the said Joseph Kilgore now lives. Said premises or real estate being subject to a mortgage given by said Joseph Kilgore to John Wood, of said Lovell, bearing date November 19th, A. D. 1832, recorded at the District Registry at Fryeburg in said county, Lib 15, Folio 74, to secure the payment of five hundred and eighty dollars and interest in two years from the date of said mortgage.

STEPHEN ANDREWS, Dept. Sh'ff.
Lovell, July 12, 1838. *48

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss :

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at Public Vendue on Saturday the 18th day of August next, at the Inn of Samuel Morrill in Dixfield Village, at one o'clock P. M., all the right, title, and interest which John M. Eustis of Rumford in said county of Oxford, has or had the 27th day of June, A. D. 1837, in right of equity to redeem the Yellow House, so called, with the Lot of land on which the same stands, situated in Dixfield Village, the same being under mortgage to Sarah Eustis to secure the payment of $351,40 on demand with interest. For a more particular description of said house and lot, reference may be had to said Sarah's Mortgage Deed, dated Feb 1, 1833, and recorded in the Oxford Records, Book 29, Page 230.

ABEL CHAPMAN, Jr. Dept Sh'ff.
Rumford, July 12th, 1838 48

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss :

TAKEN on Execution, the same having been attached on the original writ, and will be sold at Public Vendue on Saturday the 18th day of August next at one o'clock P. M., at the Tavern of Samuel Morrill in Dixfield Village, All the right in equity of redemption which James Burgess of Mexico, has in and to the farm and buildings now occupied by said Burgess and situated in the town of Mexico in said county — The same being under mortgage to Charles L. Eustis to secure the payment of about two hundred dollars

ABEL CHAPMAN, Jr. Dept Sh'ff
July 12th, 1838 48

Commissioners' Notice.

WE having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of STEPHEN COFFIN late of Lovell, in the county of Oxford, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent; give notice that six months are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, from the twenty second day of May, 1838, and that we will attend the service assigned us, at the office of Benj. Chamberlain's Esq. in Lovell, the fourth Saturdays of October and November from one till five o'clock, P. M. on each of said days.

WALTER L. BRYANT, } Com'rs
JOHN WALKER, }
June 25th, 1838. 48

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

By virtue of a License from the Judge of the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at Public Vendue on Monday the tenth day of September next, at ten o'clock A. M., so much of the real estate of *Amos Towne* late of Norway, deceased, as will produce the sum of five hundred dollars, it so much there be, for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased and incidental charges. Said estate consists of the following parcels, viz. about fifty-four acres in Greenwood near the homestead of the deceased, subject to the widow's dower; about forty acres in Greenwood lying between Daniel Hobbs' and Ansel Stevens' pasture land subject also to the widow's dower; one undivided half of a lot in the north part of Greenwood owned in company with Joel Town. Said sale will be at the dwelling house of the widow of said deceased, and terms made known at the time and place of sale.

DANIEL TOWN, *Administrator.*
Norway, June 26, 1838. 47

THE subscribers hereby give public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

WILLIAM F. CHAFFIN,

late of Oxford in the county of Oxford deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore request all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to JAIRUS S. KEITH.

Oxford June 26, 1838. 3w49

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty sixth day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty eight—

SAMUEL WASHBURN, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Amos Perly late of Canton in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of Administration and also his own private account against the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Livermore in said county, on the nineteenth day of September next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
48 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell,* Register.

JOB WORK,
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS *OFFICE.*

$25 Reward.

Taken from the carriage of the subscriber, on the night of the 4th inst., in the town of Leeds, a leather bound trunk, containing various articles of wearing apparel, &c. of the following discriptions, viz :—one pair of blue kersey pantaloons, one black silk Velvit Vest, several linnen shirts, several pair of stockings and several flag silk handkerchiefs. Also a Note Book marked No. 4, containing several Notes payable to Joseph Merrill, a Map of the State of Maine New Hampshire and a part of Vermont. Whoever will return said property and the thief to the subscriber in Westbrook or to Stephen Boothby in Leeds shall receive the above reward, or in proportion for either. All persons are forbid purchasing any Notes of hand running to Joseph Merrill.

JOSEPH MERRILL.

Westbrook, (Stevens' plains,) August 7, 1838.

The Portland Argus and Advertiser, are requested to publish the above and forward their *Bill's* to the subscriber at Westbrook.

JOSEPH MERRILL.

State of Maine.

OXFORD, ss :

AT a meeting of the County Commissioners for said county of Oxford, held at Paris in said county, on the thirteenth day of May, A. D. 1837, the said Commissioners assessed a tax on Township numbered Six in said county, for the repair of the Coos road, so called, which passes over a part of said township, so that the same may be made safe and convenient for travellers, to wit.—On the whole of the land in said township, estimated to be thirteen thousand and eight hundred and twenty acres of land exclusive of the land reserved for public uses, a tax of four and a half cents per acre, amounting in the whole to the sum of six hundred and twenty-one Dollars and ninety Cents—Also ordered that the same be paid into the Treasury of said county of Oxford on or before the first day of November next.—And that Abiathar Austin, of Byron in said county, be the Agent to receive and expend said tax for the repair of said road.

Attest—JOSEPH G. COLE, Clerk.
A true copy of the Record.
Attest—JOSEPH G. COLE, Clerk.

OXFORD, ss.—TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Paris, July 7, 1838. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that, unless said assessment be paid to the subscriber, Treasurer of said county, or his successor in said Office, and incidental charges, so much of said land will be sold at public sale to the highest bidder as will satisfy said assessment and incidental charges at the Court House in said Paris, on Wednesday the seventh day of November next at ten of the clock A. M.

ALANSON MELLEN, Treasurer of said
3m51 County of Oxford.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, W. & G. Tuckerman & Co., a late mercantile firm, consisting of Wm. Tuckerman, Gustavus Tuckerman and Daniel Hammond, all of Boston in the County of Suffolk, and State of Massachusetts, David Brown of Waterford, in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, and Moses Greenwood of Portland, in the County of Cumberland, and State of Maine, hereby give public notice, that by a Mortgage Deed the twenty-ninth day of April, A. D. 1837, and recorded in the forty third Book of the Registry of Deeds for said County of Oxford (to which reference may be had for more particulars) Randal Fish conveyed to them the said W. & G. Tuckerman & Co Hammond, Brown and Greenwood, in fee and in mortgage, a certain Township of land lying in said County of Oxford, west of Bingham's Kennebec purchase, (so called) being Township numbered One in the second Range.—And the condition in the same Mortgage has been broken.—Wherefore they claim to foreclose the same, and publish this notice thereof as the law directs.

W. & G. TUCKERMAN & Co.
DANIEL HAMMOND.
DAVID BROWN.
MOSES GREENWOOD.

ENGLISH SCHOOL.

THE Norway English School will be reopened on the 27th of August, under the instruction of J. W. HOBBS. *Particular attention will be given those intending to teach.*

N B. Lectures will be given before the School by scientific gentlemen.

Board and Tuition, Masters $1 75, Misses $1 50 per week.

REFERENCES—David Noyes, Esq. Asa Danforth, Levi Whitman, Esq Uriah Holt, Esq Stephen Emery, Esq.
July 21. 4*50

TO THE WIDOWS OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

BY a recent Act of Congress, Widows of Revolutionary Soldiers, married previous to 1794, are entitled to a pension for five years. The subscriber tenders his assistance to those wishing to making application for the benefits of this *Act*

JOSEPH G COLE
Paris, July, 1838. 49

EBENEZER P. FITZ,
Painter & Glazier,
PARIS HILL, MAINE.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss :—Taken on execution, the same having been attached on the original writ, and will be sold at public Auction on Saturday the 25th day of August next at two o'clock P. M., at the Store of J. H. Wardwell in Rumford, in said county, all the right, title, and interest which Joshua Bean of Bethel has by virtue of betterments or improvements on the farm on which he now lives, situated in Bethel in said county. Said farm is situated on the south side of the Androscoggin river, and near the farm owned by Daniel Simeon Foster.

ABEL CHAPMAN, Jr. Dept Sheriff
Rumford, July 14th, 1838. 49

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss :—July 12, 1838.

TAKEN on execution, the same having been attached on the original writ, and will be sold at public Vendue, on Saturday, the 18th day of August next, at two o'clock P. M. at the Tavern of Samuel Morrill in Dixfield Village, all the right, title and interest which Sampson Howe of Township numbered Two, in said county, has by virtue of betterments or improvements on the farm on which he now lives, situated in said Township No 2, being the westerly part of lot numbered twenty eight in said township, containing about fifty acres.

ABEL CHAPMAN, Jr. Dept. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss :—July 14, 1838.

TAKEN on execution and will be sold at public Auction, on Saturday, the 25th day of August next, at one o'clock P. M. at the Store of J. H. Wardwell in Rumford in said county, all the right, title and interest which John M. Eustis has in the Share numbered thirty eight in the Capital Stock of Rumford Toll Bridge Corporation. ABEL CHAPMAN, Jr. Dept Sheriff

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of a license from the Court of Probate of Oxford County, I shall sell at public Auction on Wednesday the twenty second day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, so much of the real estate of Henry Berry, late of Denmark, deceased, as will produce the sum of nine hundred and twenty dollars for the payment of the just debts of said deceased and incidental charges.

Said estate consists of the homestead farm exclusive of the widow's dower, three fourths of seventy acres known by the name of the Foster Lot, principally covered with a heavy growth of Hemlock, Spruce, and hard wood. Also lot No. 6, one hundred acres principally covered with a heavy growth of oak and pine, capable of making a good farm. Also lot No. 5, 76 acres, covered with a growth of thrifty pine timber, many of which are suitable for mill-logs. Merrill lot, fifty acres, well wooded and timbered, with some improvements on the same. Pew No. 17, in the town house. Sale on the premises. Terms liberal and made known at the time and place of sale.

STEPHEN BERRY, Administrator.
Denmark, July 13th 1838. 48